

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1859. I am, at last, able to state the positive truth regarding the recall of Lord Napier, and to dispel the thousand groundless rumors which have been put in circulation with regard to it. In the first place, Mr. Senator Sumner had not the slightest connection with the event; nor had any other American in Europe at the time; nor was it in any way the result of American party influence. Nor had it anything to do with Lord Napier's popularity for pro-slavery statements. The whole operation was substantially performed by President Buchanan, and by no other person. Mr. Odor Russell, nephew of Lord John Russell, and attached to the British Legation here, was going back to Europe. This is the same Mr. Russell who has since represented the British Government at Rome. When he was about leaving Washington, Mr. Buchanan sent for him, and desired him to say to Lord Malmesbury that Lord Napier was personally very disagreeable to the Government here, and that he (Mr. Buchanan) would be pleased to see some other person in his place. The President said that it was a delicate matter, about which he did not wish to send a formal dispatch to London, but that he would rely on Mr. Russell to transmit his request to the British Foreign Minister. As soon as Lord Malmesbury was informed of the wish of the President, he instantly recalled the obnoxious minister. This is the whole story.

Maj. French, who was recently arrested upon the order of Secretary Cobb, was a subordinate to Capt. Bowman, U. S. Army, who is Superintendent of Construction for the Treasury Department, has to disburse large sums of public money. As security for this, he gives adequate bonds, and is therefore responsible for any loss that may arise from the alleged improper conduct of Maj. French. The latter has considerable property—sufficient, as is supposed, to cover losses caused by his acts, whether they were committed through mistake or fraud. The charges against Maj. French are, as I learn from several sources that I deem trustworthy, after payments had been made upon receipts rendered, the figures were altered to make the amount greater; that in one case, by some mismanagement a payment of some \$1,200 was, as pretended, made upon a receipt which was a duplicate of one long before paid. Capt. Bowman had the utmost confidence in Maj. French, who was his associate at West Point, and had a high reputation there as a civil engineer.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859. Certified copies of the approved lists of land grants to Michigan for railroad purposes, under the act of June, 1837, embracing nearly 614,000 acres, have been transmitted to the Governor of that State. A charge is brought against Major Edmund French, Pay Clerk of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, for falsifying making and forging certificates and receipts for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States. This arrest was made yesterday, assisted in a former dispatch, but not until after a consultation between the Secretary of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the District Attorney, Mr. Old, and Major Bowman, and giving him opportunity to explain. The affair creates much gossip. The extent of the alleged defalcation is not ascertained. Mr. Wise, Editor of the Enquirer, and Mr. Old, Editor of The Examiner, eluded the vigilance of our police, and left here early this morning to settle a newspaper quarrel by a duel. Mr. Old was the challenger. The parties returned between 12 and 1 p. m., having exchanged two shots. Neither party was hurt. The matter here rests for the present. The father of Mr. Old is in the city to prevent hostilities. He arrived, however, after the meeting had taken place. The terms of settlement are satisfactory to both parties. Mr. Old has an affection of the eyes, which obliges him to wear a shade, and unites him for fighting. Wise is greatly chagrined at fighting so much without hitting any one. It injures his reputation as a good shot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1859. There is no foundation for the rumor that the Secretary of War will resign his seat in the Cabinet. He hopes soon to return to the performance of his official duties. It is understood that the difficulty between Messrs. Old and Wise has been settled to-night by mutual friends. Their bloodless duel grew out of a newspaper controversy respecting Gov. Wise's Donnelly letter.

The Mexican Treaty. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1859. There is but little, if any doubt, from circumstances which have recently transpired, that a convention or treaty between the United States and Mexico will soon be concluded and received here from Minister McLane, early in September, in which event Senator Lerdo will return to New-York, with a view to conclude the pecuniary arrangements already initiated by him, instead of first laying his plans before the Juarez government, as he originally intended. This treaty will probably be confined mainly to the United States transit over Mexican territory, with certain commercial privileges, or exemption from customs duties in that connection, together with provision for adequate means of protection. It is confidently asserted that the compensation for these advantages can easily be rendered mutually satisfactory. Other treaties will be proposed in due time, and in these arrangements there is no doubt provision will be made for the satisfaction of the American claim against Mexico. Distinguished friends of the Juarez Government, including a number of Mexicans now here, regard the latest Mexican news as additionally encouraging to the cause of the Constitutionalists, and speak of the communication by the Archbishop of Mexico as a harmless proceeding.

Later from Mexico. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859. The schooner Star is below, with Vera Cruz dates of the 14th inst. The news is unimportant. Political affairs were unchanged. The Star has \$100,000 in specie.

New-York State Politics. STRAIGHT, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859. The Second Assembly District Democratic Convention of Onondaga County convened this afternoon at the City Hall, and selected the Hon. Thomas J. Alden as its delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Resolutions approving of the district system of electing delegates to the Charleston Convention, and the postponement of the election of such delegates until after the next State election, were unanimously adopted.

Specie En Route for New-York. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859. The steamship Empire City sailed from here to-day, via Havana, taking \$775,000 in specie for New-York.

Louisiana Congressional Nomination. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859. The Americans have nominated J. E. Bowling for Congress.

Fire at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859. The main building of George B. Sont & Co.'s Sewing-Machine Manufactory was burned to the ground this morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Insurance, \$70,000. The engine and a portion of the factory were uninjured. The destruction of the manufactory has thrown 700 persons out of employment, but they will at once reconnoitre operations at the quarters provided for them by the firm.

carefully vindicated by our Courts. At any rate, Sir Charles did not give the deputation much encouragement as to the success of their application, especially as the late mutiny and the consequent confusion of finances and industry in India have thrown so great a burden of expense and responsibility on the Home Government, and as this is one of the chiefest items of Indian revenue.

Of course, there can be no question as to the difficulties which must encounter any statesman who should undertake to state this mischief. And none will be found ready to do so until the people have been raised to a feeling of its importance or of its discreditable character, and to demand a change of policy. They may not be always willing to have it flung in their teeth, that their Queen is the greatest opium-grower in the world, and that Lucretia Borgia and Maria Brinvilliers were but small and petty poisoners compared to the grand scale on which Victoria, the Defender of the Faith, carries on the business. This Anti-Opium Association is instituted, and such a deputation as this is one of its means, for the purpose of bringing facts and arguments before the intelligent, religious, middle-class of England, which always has its way in the end in all its philanthropic whims. The abolition of the slave-trade and of Slavery itself seemed much more unlikely things than this for long years, and many a deputation in the old time was sent away from interviews with the old Tory Ministers, with rebuffs of a very different degree of asperity from the calm civility with which Sir Charles Wood bowed them out of his office. The question of India Reform is one that must be imminent, in that this of the Opium culture must be contained, as the greater contains the less. Then the true philosophy of encouraging the healthy industry of the native population by justice and wisdom may replace this deleterious commerce for one in things the world most needs. Cotton, silk, flax, wool, linseed, and many other of the prime necessities of life, may yet crowd this deadly narcotic out of the fields it has absorbed, and give wholesome industries and comely apparel to mankind in exchange for dreamy death. And if, in the course of the process, it should be necessary for the British people to bear the burdens of India for a season, as they already have of the West Indies, there can be no doubt that they will do it, as another rent charge imposed upon them by the Casicians they boast of keeping.

A COMMENTATOR COME UP WITH:

When that only authentic traveler, Captain Lemuel Gulliver, visited the Island of Glubbdubdrin, the Governor of which dependency enjoyed the somewhat singular prerogative of summoning from the other world any ghosts he liked, and commanding their services for twenty-four hours, he prevailed on this excellent magistrate to indulge him with a sight of those ancients most renowned for wit and learning. He proposed that Homer and Aristotle should appear at the head of their commentators; but these last were so many that the palace could not hold them. "I soon discovered," the ingenious mariner proceeds, "that both of them were perfect strangers to the rest of the company, and had never seen or heard of them before. And I had a whisper from a ghost, who shall be nameless, that these commentators always kept in the most distant quarters from their principals, in the lower world, through a consciousness of 'shame and guilt, because they had so horribly misrepresented the meaning of their authors to 'posterity.' This remarkable post mortem development of modesty on the part of this parasitic brood may give ground for hope that Shakespeare hath never been vexed by the sight of the confused multitude of camp-followers who crowd in the rear of his triumphal procession through all time, in hopes of enriching themselves by gleaming upon such peckings and stealings of fame as he may let drop in the lavish profusion of his wealth. If they have any sense of their misdeeds they will give the Elysian Fields a wide berth, and hide their heads in Tartarus, rather than encounter the kindly magicians, whose book they have drowned in the depths of their own stupidity, and whose staff they have cut down into a crutch to help their own hobblings and stumblings.

Rowe and Pope, and Theobald and Hammer, and Warburton and Johnson, and Capell and Steevens, and Malone and Boswell, and Collier and Dyce, and Halliwell, and all the rest of them, how few were worthy of the task they undertook, of pitching the garments and clouting the shoes of the great poet! Pope and Johnson could hardly be otherwise than clever in their talk, but how little did either of them do for the emendation of the text of their author! And these are to be far ahead of the rest of the tribe as hardly to be in sight of the best of them. The improvements most of them could make were like that worked upon the monumental effigies of the bard at Stratford, when Malone and the sexton whitewashed him, all one as if he had been a railway driver, covering the original distinctions of colors, of face, and eyes, and garments in one undistinguishable dunt. "Metinks 'I see them at their work, the pestilent trouble-'toms." What had he done to them that they should thus dispute his spirit and make him give utterances which he never dreamed of in the flesh? Some people have doubted whether any sufficient vote to counterbalance the attendant and consequent mischiefs, has resulted from the discovery of America. Others have questioned whether the American Revolution were not a grave mistake. Doubts have been expressed as to the advantages arising from the revival of learning and the invention of printing. But we think few honest English readers have had any doubt as to the blessing it would have been to die had the race of Shakespearean commentators died before the light. The ingenuity with which they darken, conceal, and obscure what is plain, and the grave persistency with which they pass over whatever is really hard to understand, has endangered any an immortal soul by the provocation they give to the relief of profane cursing and swearing.

There is this comfort, however, in the matter, that they all hate each other with a more than theologic hate. Even Scriptural commentary doth not seem to have a more acrid effect on the temper, and to tend more to an overflow of the bile, than that on Shakespeare. Perhaps in the lower world this may be the punishment appointed to their scurrilous stirring of the dust of the bard, and that they spend eternity in fistulous and taking one another by the throat and calling one another names. Some expiation of their impertinences is due to the sense of justice of the honest readers of his works, who turn to them to be wafed away from their cares and their vexations for a season, to dwell with Prospero in his island, with Juliet in her chamber, with Macbeth on the blasted heath, with Rosalind in Arden, and who form the true seat of the prophet. When one of these is brought down from the highest heaven of invention to the earth by a blundering foot-note, he feels as if

must expect to pay for it. We are proud to say that our own beloved country has ever exhibited a most laudable economy in this particular, and we think we can safely affirm that she has run into no inordinate expenditures to keep her conscience in good running order. Indeed, she has generally been above the vanity of pretending to have anything of the kind about her premises, unless it were just as she was about to commit some special felony of land or some supererogatory violation toward her negroes, in which cases she has been accustomed to give her conscience the credit of what she did. A meal of her neighbors' houses or of her neighbors themselves is a report she is always ready to say graet over. It is different, however, with the old mother whom we disinterred seventy-five years ago, after first dutifully giving her a good licking. We see one up a good while ago, and a heap of money it has taken to support it. And it is still clamoring for more.

There was the trade in negroes, for instance, which her subjects carried on greatly to their emolument and the profit of the nation, and nobody thought the Asiatic to be worse than any other treaty contract, or the slave-trade worse than trade in other conveniences of life, until Thomas Clarkson one day conceived a prejudice against it, and made himself so unpleasant, and bothered the conscience of the people to such a degree, that they put an end to the whole thing, not only sacrificing the gainful traffic, but putting themselves to great expense to hinder more intelligent nations from carrying it on. But, no sooner had these troublers of the peace of the British Israel carried this point, than they began to stir up its conscience against the existence of Slavery in its colonial possessions, which had been a source of great revenue to the State and great wealth to the planters and merchants. And in less than thirty years they had so worked on this troublesome appendage of the nation, that it abolished this divinely ordained arrangement "by saints and patriarchs need," and not only so, it taxed itself a hundred millions of dollars to console the bereaved planters, who mourned, like Rachel, for their children, because they were not. And it was only the other day that we had occasion to call our readers' attention to an endeavor on the part of Lord Brougham and some of his accomplices to interfere with the effort making to repair this extravagance of conscience by the importation of olive-colored slaves to take the place of the black ones.

No longer ago than the 2d of this current month another attempt was made by this impracticable, mischief-making conscience to disturb a profitable business and large source of revenue, merely on the ground that it was harmful to certain Antipodes. It seems that among the multitudes of other Antipodes the leading men of the Administration party have uniformly upheld Missouri Border-Ruffianism and Lecompton iniquity. From theory to practice is only a step; from such a theory of politics to corresponding practices is a very short step for men like Gen. Lane to take, and a step not wholly unprecedented in the history of a Territory in which the dominant party has rarely been troubled by scruples of conscience. If the seat be contested, as it probably will be, we trust that the matter will receive a thorough investigation. The loss or gain of a single member of the next Congress is a matter of some importance; the loss or gain of a State may be, in case the people should fail to elect a President in 1860, of great consequence; and it is especially desirable that we who live in the older States and have the privilege of governing ourselves should learn as much as possible about the communities which are governed by the people of an adjoining State, Indians, incompetent to vote, and especially by the "official returns." Knowledge touching this last election in Oregon may throw light upon previous elections there, and a faithful investigation will be likely to show Gen. Joseph Lane and his myrmidons in their true colors.

Whether Logan be elected by 12—as a one report has it—or Stout by 41 majority, the opponents of the Administration, the opponents of Lane, who has so long carried Oregon in his breeches pocket, have gained a victory. Every exertion was put forth by the General, by his brigadier, Delazon Smith, and by his officers, commissioned by the Administration or the party, to carry the State. To be it was to lose whatever chances for the Charleston nomination Lane possessed. Even the support of Mr. Buchanan, whose favorite candidate for the succession he is said to be, would not suffice unless he were sure of carrying the Pacific States. He had flattered himself that, after his peculiar exertions last Winter on behalf of Oregon's admission into the Union, she would not prove ungrateful. He could not have foreseen that any considerable portion of a party to advance whose interests, in addition to his own, he had pressed her claims upon Congress, would turn the cold shoulder upon him, now in the hour of his need. The State could not, he thought, fail to be, as the Territory had been, Democratic, Laneocratic—and by an unmistakable majority. On the night when the President signed the bill admitting Oregon, Lane's star was in the ascendant, and his prospects for the Presidency were the talk of Washington. Flushed with success, the demagogue returned to the scene of his labors, intent upon fresh triumphs. The first thing to compass was the reflection of his friend, "Delusion" Smith, to the United States Senate. The Legislature met—met and adjourned, leaving poor "Delusion" out in the cold. The second thing to achieve was the choice of a convenient tool to the House of Representatives. Lansing Stout, fresh from the secret convalescence of the Know-Nothing party in California, was imported; and what is the result? Lane's majority for Delegate in 1857 was 2,194; Grover's majority for Representative to Congress in 1858 was 1,669; Stout's majority in 1859 is, according to the latest returns, 41. Where will Lane be in 1860? Where the party, which he represents? Where the State, hurried into the Union because the South desired her electoral votes?

Will not California apply the lesson of Oregon to Senator Gwin, a demagogue elder and more unscrupulous, it possible, than Lane himself? Sanguine letters come from the Golden State, and we are glad to believe that they are not without foundation. At any rate, we find no omen of defeat in the speech of Senator Broderick, which our readers can peruse by turning to the third page of this paper.

THE MORALS OF OPIUM GROWING.

Everybody knows that it costs a great deal to keep a conscience. A carriage is nothing to it, an opera-box a bagatelle, a country seat a trifle. Indeed, many persons find it too expensive a luxury, and lay it down after a season or two. And it is with nations as with the individuals that make them up. If they will indulge in such a superfluity they

and vague in what he says about the provisions of the expected treaty of convention.

Mr. B. Donnelly has caused Mr. O. Jennings Wise to fight another duel—this time with Mr. Old of the Richmond Examiner. The parties met three miles from Washington, on a pleasant, breezy hill, where they exchanged pistol-shots, at ten paces, twice. Neither party having been hit, the seconds declined to furnish more ammunition, and the affair was amicably settled. A correspondence is preparing, which will be duly, and, we trust, fruitfully, given to the world. We regret to find that in this correspondence neither B. Donnelly, esq., nor "My dear Governor," is to have a hand.

By the steamship Hungarian, which passed Father Point on Saturday, we have advices from Europe to the 10th inst. The Conference at Zurich, at which each of the three Powers had two representatives, was in session on the 5th and 6th, but nothing was publicly known of its doings. In both Houses of Parliament there had been further discussion touching the past and future foreign policy of the Government. The nine-hours strike in London was continuing. From 20,000 to 40,000 workmen were out of employment. The master-sliders had sought the intervention of Government in vain. The completion of the steamship Great Eastern was celebrated by a great banquet on board on the 5th instant, at which many Members of Parliament and other persons of distinction were present. The engines worked beyond expectation. There were vague reports of contemplated measures in France looking to Free-Trade and presumed to be calculated to give a great impulse to commerce. The King of Sardinia made his entry into Milan on the 7th inst., amid the acclamations of the people. The Sardinian Commissioners at Parma and Piacenza had been recalled. The elections in Tuscany had resulted in the choice of Ministers opposed to the return of the Grand Duke. The relations between Prussia and Austria were so hostile as to be thought dangerous by the smaller German States, which it was said, were even looking to France for protection. It was rumored that the Czar would visit Berlin in September.

OREGON.

Our latest advices from Oregon indicate that David Logan has been elected Representative to Congress, but that Lansing Stout—a Jo. Lane Democrat—will get the certificate and retain the seat, until the House shall suit him, on proof by the contestant of gross irregularities and frauds in those counties where the Lane majorities are the stoutest. That such proof can be adduced, correspondents assure us. In the counties in question the leading men of the Administration party have uniformly upheld Missouri Border-Ruffianism and Lecompton iniquity. From theory to practice is only a step; from such a theory of politics to corresponding practices is a very short step for men like Gen. Lane to take, and a step not wholly unprecedented in the history of a Territory in which the dominant party has rarely been troubled by scruples of conscience.

If the seat be contested, as it probably will be, we trust that the matter will receive a thorough investigation. The loss or gain of a single member of the next Congress is a matter of some importance; the loss or gain of a State may be, in case the people should fail to elect a President in 1860, of great consequence; and it is especially desirable that we who live in the older States and have the privilege of governing ourselves should learn as much as possible about the communities which are governed by the people of an adjoining State, Indians, incompetent to vote, and especially by the "official returns." Knowledge touching this last election in Oregon may throw light upon previous elections there, and a faithful investigation will be likely to show Gen. Joseph Lane and his myrmidons in their true colors.

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Business Notices. STEARNS & MARVIN'S. GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

AT WATER'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-THEM 855. FINKLE & LYONS'S SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. CHRISTOPHER'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOILETS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. BARRY'S TRICHOPOREOUS.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. BARRY'S TRICHOPOREOUS.

PHINEAS IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE. TOMES, SON & MELVAIN.

DR. BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD. DR. BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD.

THE ERKILA SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. POSTAGE STAMPS.

New-York Daily Tribune. MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications.

The Tribune in London. Messrs. ALLEN & STREET, No. 11, Giltspur Street.

We print on another page the recent speech of Senator BRODERICK of California.

Our California advices, which are to the 5th inst., announce that two millions in treasure are on their way to this city.

The City Hospital of Boston, which is upon an island in the harbor, narrowly escaped total destruction by fire yesterday.

Advices by telegraph from Mexico are important. The Liberals had been excommunicated by the Archbishop of Mexico.

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